

It is gratifying to turn from the uninviting subject of the country's wrongs and grievances to take a passing glance at the improving condition of our mines; every week, for some time past, has shown a slight improvement in the report of mining operations; and this coming, as it does, from the upper country in the very height of the mining season, shows an activity and life amongst the mining claims that is a decided improvement upon the last few years. True it is that there is not constant employment for hired labor to an unlimited extent, nor are the wages what they were five and six years ago; but during the whole of this summer, there has been no lack of employment for those who would work well and steadily. It is a notable fact that old ground, and abandoned creeks are now being worked and prospected with success. We quite agree with our Cariboo contemporary in attributing much of the evil that has of late years overshadowed our mining camps, to the "very temporary and superficial manner in which prospecting has been done." Want of capital may be fairly added to the want of proper knowledge and skill, as one of the drawbacks tending very much to increase the cost and prolong the time in gaining that experience of which the persevering and successful miners will ultimately reap the profit. Great have been the disappointments which have befallen those who time after time have adventured in joint-stock companies, whose prospects at the outset seem, even to bystanders, fair and promising; nay more, whose want of success, now that we calmly look back upon the brilliant prospects that seemed almost within reach at the outset, the brief struggle to "catch the lead," and the heavy outlay, which, in dozens of cases, result in loss to all concerned, is a marvel, such as is only heard of in the mining camp. Such disappointments, however, are but a part of the miner's existence. The actual miner, he who prospects for gold in person, rarely becomes a rich man. The speculator, he who at a distance watches his chance, and invests his capital upon the report of a third party, who is interested always in making the best of that which he desires to see taken up, becomes rich or fails; according to chance, after a similar manner as he who seeks his living upon the stock exchange, or in any other speculative mode of existence. Experience has taught us in this Colony, not to trust to the fairest prospects. So much of the actual mining has to be left to agents that it becomes impossible to trust to the promises. Repeated failures are of course most discouraging, and it is always a satisfaction to watch the first glimmer of returning confidence after a season of mishaps. The latest reports from Cariboo do show signs of improvement; claims which have been worked for six years, on Conklin Gulch, without success, are now, we are told, beginning to pay, and there are similar cases on Keithley and Grouse Creeks, of claims, which, after being worked for some time, were abandoned, and are now paying. The Grouse Creek Bed-rock Flume Company is, we are glad to observe, paying a dividend which although not large, may be taken we hope as an earnest of better things to come. If the more healthy tone that seems to be spread over mining matters just now, leads only to a more thorough system of prospecting the numerous creeks of Cariboo, practical good must result to the whole Colony. That there is abundance of gold in British Columbia, is beyond doubt, and everything that will tend to decrease the difficulties of getting it out will add to our prosperity, through good seasons and bad, through times of activity and depression, it has never been doubted that the gold is there, although the difficulties of getting it out have at times appeared almost insurmountable. Perhaps it is fortunate that mining excitements are never of a long duration, or their effect upon the prosperity of a Colony would be more deleterious than they generally are. It cannot be denied that the reaction consequent upon the excitement of 1863 has kept this Colony back more than any inherent weakness, or want of the element of prosperity in the country itself. In 1862, too much could hardly be given for town lots; what a change was brought about in four years; but who amongst those who have watched the progress of

events since 1858, can deny that every element of prosperity that could be fairly reckoned as existing in 1862 is to the full as apparent, and as much within our grasp now as then; nay more, with the prospect of a form of government that will be acceptable to the people, almost within our reach, are we not in reality better off than in our whole previous existence as a Colony we ever have been?

Editorial Correspondence--No. 6.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1868.
The heat of the last three days has been perfectly unendurable. The sufferings of persons exposed to the rays of the sun have in many cases proved fatal; but the torture, trials and temptations of the sweltering democracy, crowded, packed and struggling in the Convention at Tammany Hall, have been dreadful. To-day it was a touch of Tophet in the Hall, and I fear the worst is yet to come. The mercury in this variable climate passed over wide thermometer ranges in brief space of time. Rapid changes occur in both the rise and the fall of the sensitive indicator. In four days of last week there was a difference of 33½ degrees, the minimum being 61 degrees at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the maximum 95½ degrees at half-past 2 on Saturday afternoon. This heated term has disturbed the Gulf Stream theory, the protracted cold weather of last spring was accounted for by the movement of the Gulf Stream some two or three hundred miles to the eastward. New York was doomed to perpetual chills and dampness. Like all previous weather prophecies the Gulf Stream theory has been dissipated, and the climate has retrieved its reputation for variability, and after an Arctic winter, and an Alaskan Spring is serving up a tropical summer.
The celebration of the Fourth of July, on Saturday, was accompanied by the usual waste of gunpowder and consumption of grog. But the number of casualties and outrages were less than common, although several murders occurred in this city and environs. One of the most remarkable occurrences of the day was the accidental shooting of a young German by a fellow countryman in Brooklyn and the accidental drowning of the involuntary homicide immediately after the death of his victim. Another shocking occurrence in the same city is recorded. An old man invited two young male friends to spend the evening with him. The guests came late and under the influence of wine. A heated altercation soon arose with their host, and presently one of the guests seized a pair of scissors and stabbed the old man in the side, killing him instantly. The murdered man was 65 years of age. The display of fireworks at night was very fine, but at one point the effect was spoiled by the introduction of a piece, which in letters of blue and green fire, advised the people to "buy none but 'S' tobacco." The public are naturally enraged at this unwarrantable liberty, and charge the Committee and the pyrotechnist with having been bribed to permit the impertinence. There was a fine display of military during the day, prominent among which was a regiment of Fenians. These fine fellows, however, appear to have arrived at the end of their tether. They attract no attention now, except from the quarrelling and bickering among themselves, and as an order they are moribund. The other day Colonel O'Neill, the new President of the Irish Republic, made complaint before a Justice that the Editor of an Irish American paper was inciting him to create a breach of the peace. The editor was arrested, when it appearing that they had merely criticised the President's official acts, they were discharged.
The New York Democratic Convention is still in session. Nothing can be gleaned from their action thus far, to indicate with any degree of certainty who will be the nominee. Pendleton, a peace Democrat and repudiator of the national debt, is ahead in the balloting, but the Convention having adopted a platform with a non-repudiation plank in it, it is improbable that he will succeed. Great interest is manifested in the doings of this Convention, the impression being general, that should the Democrats nominate a good man he will be elected. Grant is unpopular because the people fear that he and his party aim to change the system of Government into a military despotism, and because the expense of the Government is still largely in excess of its income.
The New York Herald is responsible for the following election 'skit':—"There was a meeting of the Pendletonians the other evening. One of the unwashed cried out to the distinguished advocates of the popular Ohian advanced on the stage—'Wash me clean! wash me clean!' 'Shut up!' cried a suppressor of turbulence, 'you appear to be very dirty. Don't disturb the meeting.' 'Wash me clean, wash me clean!' vehemently and persistently exclaimed the ardent Pendletonian. 'Put him out!' 'Put him out!' A disturbance was brewing. At this juncture, a mild and benevolent looking gentleman, with a high forehead, normal moustache and auburn locks, came forward and appealed for a moment's silence, which was accorded. He said:—'No doubt the audience labors under a mistake. My jubilant friend has recognized in me an old friend. His cries mean no derision to the assemblage nor insult to those grave old codgers on the platform. I am familiarly known at home in Cincinnati as Wash. McLean and I flatter myself I am something of a clean lipped champion of the illustrious son of Ohio.' Then there were three rousing cheers for Wash McLean and three more with a tiger for the man he celebrated.
The Schutzenfest having swallowed its last bottle of Rhine wine and glass of lager, eaten its final pretzel, hit its ultimate bull's eye, distributed its prizes and danced out its concluding ball, the daily journals are counting its cost and profit, and summing up its successes and failures. They do not fail to recognise its excellent features of order, good

humor, and hearty enjoyment, sought by substantial means, rather than the methods of sham and costly show. But they do not overlook the serious drawbacks in bad management, which resulted in the killing of several people. Had these casualties been unavoidable accidents, they would have been permitted to pass with nothing more than the expressions of regret elicited by inevitable misfortunes. But they cannot be so classed. Ordinary foresight might have prevented them, and the culpable neglect they imply, compels a common censure that impairs the brilliancy of the Schutzenfest record.

Is it not lamentable, the ignorance of British statesmen and ministers concerning our Colony? A few years ago the echninatory organs of British Columbians were excited by the declaration of the Duke of Newcastle (then Colonial Secretary) in the House of Commons, that San Juan Island was located some hundreds of miles distant from the mainland; and only a few days since I find the Duke of Argyll, who presided at the Cyrus Field dinner, while responding to a sentiment flashed over the wires by Governor Seymour, addressing his Excellency as 'the Governor of Victoria, Vancouver Island.' His Grace, no doubt, imagines our Victoria to be a colony of Vancouver Island, just as Victoria of Australia is a colony of that country. For fear you may not have received either the congratulatory telegram or the response, here they are: [Already published.]
Victoria, June 28,
Via SAN JUAN ISLAND, July 1, 1868.
His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Earl of G.
H. Mumford, San Francisco:—
"Columbus joins me heartily in the cheers with which the toast 'Cyrus Field' will be received. We owe much to the telegraph. Three days' news from England; instantaneous communication with gold mines six hundred miles distant, thus our strength is virtually doubled. Weather fine here. Mines and farms flourishing. Wages high. Revenue improving.
FREDERICK SEYMOUR,
Governor.
WILLIS' ROOMS, July 1, 1868.
His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, Vancouver Island:—
I am President of a banquet of speakers of three hundred English gentlemen met to pay a homage of respect to Mr Cyrus Field, of New York, for his exertions in promoting the laying of the Atlantic cable. Its success enables the Old World now to talk to the New and we shall be gratified to find that English colonists, divided from us by thousands of miles, are ready to join in so worthy a compliment to an American citizen, and ask you to drink his good health.
American Statesmen propose to make a Reciprocity Treaty with Prince Edward Island, one of the two Maritime Provinces that remain out of the Confederacy. American fishermen, it appears, are to have free access to the fishing banks, and in return, certain of the products of the Island will be admitted to the United States duty free. The game is a clever one, but the treaty will not be ratified by the Imperial Government, for by admitting Jonathan to a free run of the fisheries he will secure all the privileges he could hope to enjoy, were he to enter into a treaty with Canada. Consequently, for his own purposes, he would "nurse" Prince Edward's (and, possibly Newfoundland) and snap his fingers at the Dominion and British Columbia. No Treaty of Reciprocity will be suffered to be made that does not include the Dominion in its benefits, although I am quite sure the Dominion will be allowed to enter into an agreement of the kind, without reference being had to the interests of either of the peacelicitant Maritime Provinces or to British Columbia, should they remain without the pale of the Dominion when the time comes for the ratification of the treaty before Congress—Doubtless the telegraph will have informed you that a resolution to tax the interest of United States bonds at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, has passed the House of Representatives. This resolution, although without effect except it receives the sanction of the Senate, which it is not likely to get, has caused a great fluttering among the bond holders, who were induced to invest their funds therein upon the express understanding that they should be exempt from taxation. The proposition which certainly amounts to a breach of the national faith ("public faith and honor") emanates from 'Beast' Butler, a man who is hated more North and South by all classes than any public man ever before the country—Butler also proposes to pay off the national debt in greenbacks which are at a discount of 40 cents on the dollar. This last proposition stirs up the bile of Bev. Ward Beecher, the Spurgeon of America, who on last Sunday evening, before a congregation of 5000 persons, and with the thermometer standing at 95° warmed up as follows over the proposition. His text was "Thou shalt not steal." "I regard the refusal of the pay of these United States in gold or silver as being, in every disguise and under every possible plea, an atrocious theft; and I pronounce that man, either by mistake or intentionally, a thief who does it or attempts to procure the doing of it. It is an attempt to make this nation a vast thieving body. [Applause.] It is not an accusation that can be laid against one party or the other. There are thieves in both parties that are clamorous for this national repudiation. 'This is a crime that I think would not have its parallel even among knaves. It is a sort of man enriched with patriotism and varnished with piety to do the wickedest thing. [Sensation.] A pickpocket would not steal the medicine away from a physician who was healing his own mother. But, while men in the nation's hour of extremity and peril lent their aid, it is now proposed that we shall pick their pockets and steal from them. It is a thing for which there were no titles monstrous enough. It is a thing that every man who has a conscience or a particle of honor ought to hiss at and spew at. It is a shame that the Church that is so loud against dancing and card-playing—has not a word to say against national robbery, national dishonor, and national dishonesty."

New Advertisements.
NOTICE
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO existing between William Emery and Andrew J. Smith, under the style or firm of Emery & Smith, Contractors, was dissolved on Saturday, the 15th instant. All persons having claims on said firm will please present same to W. Emery for payment, who alone is authorized to receive all outstanding accounts.
WILLIAM EMERY,
ANDREW J. SMITH.
Victoria, B. C., Aug. 22nd, 1868.
The business will be carried on as usual in all its branches by the undersigned.
W. EMERY, au24
Fort street, Victoria.
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
VISITOR—THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.
PRINCIPAL—THE REV. FRANK D. GRIBBELL.
VICE-PRINCIPAL—C. N. YOUNG, ESQ.
FRENCH AND DRAWING—E. MALLAN-DAINE, ESQ.
SINGING—J. J. AUSTIN, ESQ.
DRILLING—J. G. VINTER, ESQ.
Terms - - \$4 a month.
DRAWING AND DRILLING EXTRA
THE SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON
MONDAY, AUGUST 3rd 1868,
For Particulars apply to
au22 1m THE REV. THE PRINCIPAL.

St. Nicholas Hotel,
Government Street,
VICTORIA, V. I.
This Establishment
Is now Open for the Reception of Guests
And is recommended to the Travelling Public as a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN
REFURNISHED,
And particular attention is paid to
CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER
APARTMENTS will be let by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH, at a Great Reduction from Former Rates, and Travellers are requested to inspect the Hotel before seeking accommodation elsewhere.
J. FRIED,
Proprietor.
au20 1m

Ice Cream Ice Cream
VANILLA AND STRAWBERRY
ICE CREAMS
AT
PIPER'S SALOON,
GOVERNMENT STREET.
au20 1f

THE ALHAMBRA.
The Alhambra Saloon.
YATES STREET.
IS STILL CONDUCTED IN ITS USUAL happy manner. Civility, Good Liquors, and Cigars being the secret of success.
The Proprietor is ever mindful to give his attention to the same for the benefit of his patrons.
W. FARRON,
Proprietor.
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Victoria, B. C.
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
"FAYS" AND "SMITHS" MAKE.
PLANERS AND MATCHES, TENONERS, STICKERS, MORTISERS, &c.
"ROADLEY'S" PORTABLE Engines—5 to 20 Horse Power.
"CARROLL'S" SEED SOWERS—Hand and Power.
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SAW AND GRIND MILLS—Portable.
"RUSSELL'S" THRESHERS.
"KIRBY'S" SELF-SHAKING REAPERS AND MOWERS.
HARDWARE, NAILS AND ROPE.
BOLTING CLOTH, MILL STONES AND BELTINGS.
For Sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
au10 Corner Front and Market sts., S. F.
YALE CONVENTION.
THE CONFEDERATE LEAGUE propose holding at Yale, on Monday, 14th September, 1868, a Convention of Delegates for the purpose of accelerating the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada, upon equitable and beneficial terms; and, to take such other steps as the Convention may deem proper to obtain redress of the numerous grievances under which this country now suffers.
The inhabitants of the respective Districts of the Colony are invited to elect Delegates without delay to represent their views in the above Convention.
By Order of the Executive Committee,
ROBERT BEATY,
Secretary.
Morning News, British Columbia, B. C. Examiner and Sentinel, please copy. au21

NOTICE.
THE GROUSE CREEK BED-ROCK Flume Co., Limited, have this day declared a dividend of \$500 per Share, payable at the Office of the Company, at P. M. Backus, Auction Store, Wharf street. Shareholders will please call and get their money.
P. M. BACKUS, Secretary.
au21 Grouse Creek Bed Rock Flume Co., Limited.
JOHN WEILER,
FORT STREET, NEAR BROAD,
UPHOLSTERER
AND
Paperhanger,
Has on hand and offers for Sale
WALL PAPER,
(Long English Rolls)
Lounges, Spring, Hair, Wool, Pula and Straw Mattresses, Brass and Mahogany Window Poles, Cornices, Window Blinds and other Upholstery Goods;
...ALSO...
All Sorts of Upholstery done, such as Repairing Spring Mattresses and Lounges, Sewing and Laying Carpets, Fixing Curtains and Blinds, Hanging Wall Paper, &c., &c.
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
au20 JOHN WEILER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
ABLE AND ORDINARY SEAMEN for the ship Princess of Wales, bound to China. Can accommodate from 30 to 40 Chinese passengers. Apply to
JER. NAGLE,
Shipping Agent,
Near the Police Office.
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New Advertisements.
Hardware, Cutlery & Platedware, &c,
SELLING OFF AT COST PRICE AT
BIRMINGHAM HOUSE,
FORT STREET.
The Proprietors being about to relinquish the Hardware Trade, offer for Sale at COST PRICE, the Valuable
Stock of the above Establishment,
Consisting of
Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Platedware, House Furnishing Goods, such as Fenders, Coal Scuttles, Toilet Sets, Lamps, &c.,
And a General Assortment of
Shelf Hardware & Agricultural Implements.
Parties Furnishing should repair to this Establishment forthwith.
au13 2w

Sproat & Co.
OFFER
FOR SALE
The undermentioned
GOODS!
Ex Spirit of the Age,
FROM LONDON
Liquors, &c.
ALE—Bass' in pints and quarts
McEwan's Edinburgh, in pts & qts
Allsopp's, in pts and qts
BRANDY—Hennessy's Pale, in blk & cs
Martell's do do
J. Robin & Co's do do
RUM—Fine Old Jamaica, in puncheons
WHISKEY—Camacho Fine Malt, in bulk and case
GIN—Geneva, in Green and Red cases
OLD TOM—Swaine, Board & Co's, in cs
GINGER BRANDY—do
ORANGE BITTERS—do
CHERRY CORDIAL—Herring's do
SHERRY—Ronaldson's, in bulk & case, different qualities
PORT—Ronaldson's, in bulk and case, do Hooper's, in bulk
CHAMPAGNE—Oliquot's, in quarts
A. Collins' in pints and quarts

C. F. BARNARD, M.D.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Graduate of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
TENDERS HIS SINCERE thanks to the Citizens of Victoria, British Columbia and Puget Sound, for their liberal patronage the past two years, and hopes, by assiduity to business, and thorough posting in the improvements of his profession, to merit a further continuance of favors. Dr B. opened his profession of Dentistry in Boston, Mass., in 1841, and continued there in full practice until the rebellion of 1861. His letters of recommendation are of the highest order—one from Dr I. J. Wetherbee, at the head of the Dental Profession in the City of Boston, and one from J. Landon D.Well, Broker, 15 India street, whose patronage the Doctor has shared from 1850 to 1861. Were other testimonials requisite for the character and ability of the above, the Doctor could refer to some of the highest governmental officials, the late Hon. John A. Andrew, Governor, and Wm. J. Dale, Surgeon General, of Massachusetts.
[We state that we do know, and testify to that we have seen.]—Ed. Colonist.
N. B.—Dr Barnard has inserted the past year whole sets of teeth, for various persons here and on the Sound, and has been kindly permitted to inscribe their names on the plates, as testimonials of his skill, and as a request for reference or consultation therewith. Residence strictly observed, when secrecy has been enjoined. Gentleness and urbanity the leading features of his office.
Victoria, Aug. 15, 1868. au17

DR BIRGE
Of No. 305 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
Mechanical and Surgical Dentist,
WHO FOR FIFTEEN YEARS HAS been actively engaged in his profession, will be found at the
ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
FOR ABOUT TWO WEEKS.
Early application is respectfully solicited. Care and Skill will be bestowed on every case submitted to his judgment.
By permission he has satisfaction in referring to the following gentlemen:—Dr Dickson, Legh Harnett, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Dr G. W. Cool, Dentist. au7
FOR SALE,
A FEW TONS OF NEW, RIPE POTATOES, good for shipping. Apply to J. R. SERE, At the Richmond. au6
Biscuit, Crackers
AND
PILOT BREAD.
MANUFACTURED AT THE CRAIG-FLOWER BAKERY, by K. MCKENZIE.
For Sale in Lots to Suit.
Apply to
THOS. LETT STAHLSCHEIDT,
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Groceries, &c.
SOAP—Very sup. Pale Yellow, in 56lb bxs
Flat Bar, Yellow 18 do
Harp do 18 do
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Blue Marbled 28 do
Marine do 28 do
London and Best London 56 do
VINEGAR—No 24, in bulk
Amber, in case
MIXED PICKLES—White Onions, Bottled Fruits
CHICORY POWDER, Homeo Cocoa
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CURRANTS—In Half Barrels
CANDLES—Hale's British Sperm, in 25lb boxes
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PAINTER'S COLORS—White Lead, Nos 1 & 2, in 28lb kegs
Black Paint, do
Yellow do do
Green do do
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BOILED LINSEED OIL—In drums and casks
PIG IRON
BURLAPS, Bagging, Turkish Towels, Bunting
WINE CORKS
FLOOR CLOTH. au20
Blk SPIRIT OF THE AGE, from London

THE FINE BARK "AVA,"
Captain HAMILTON
Will sail for San Francisco direct on MONDAY August 24th.
For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to
J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
Wharf street. au19
THE SIXTH INDUSTRIAL FAIR
OF THE
Mechanics' Institute,
Located on Union Square, San Francisco
Will open to the public
SATURDAY, August 8th, at 11 A. M.
ARTICLES INTENDED FOR EXHIBITION will be received August 1st. Articles from the country should be directed to Care of W. J. Stodart, Industrial Fair, San Francisco, and if arriving too early will be stored free of charge. See Circular. The California Steam Navigation Co., and the San Jose R. R. Co., will convey goods for exhibition free. See Circular. Steam power will be furnished free to those requiring it. There will be an abundance of water for exhibiting Pumps, Turbines, &c. The Pavilion, covering 72,000 feet, is built with special regard to the requirements of exhibitors, and protection of goods; is thoroughly ventilated. Special care being taken with respect to proper light; 12,000 burners illuminating it at night. The gallery of Paintings, Pictures, &c., is 200 feet long by 55 wide. A ample provision will be made for the comfort of visitors in the Pavilion; such as refreshment rooms, seats, &c. Application for space to exhibit must be made at once. Circulars containing Rules and Regulations can be obtained at any of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Offices, or by addressing H. J. Dunn, Corresponding Secretary, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. au19

